WILLIAMS, EDWARD H., JR. Notes on Kansan Drift in Pennsylvania.
Brief statement that "the Lehigh and its tributaries acquired their present level in pre-Kansan times."

1899

BORHEK, HENRY T. An attempt to determine the preglacial course of the Monocacy Creek.
Unpublished student thesis, 34 pp., 1 map, 1 chart, 1899, Lehigh University Library.
Presents evidence to show that Monocacy Creek at one time turned to the southwest in the northwest part of Bethlehem, cutting a channel in what is now West Bethlehem, and joined a westward flowing tributary of Lehigh River which then flowed southwestward into Perkiomen Creek.

1900

ANONYMOUS. The Development and Future Prospects of Portland Cement Manufacture in America.
An editorial discussing the history of portland cement.

HOPKINS, THOMAS C. The Clays of the Great Valley and South Mountain Areas in Pennsylvania.
Pennsylvania State College Annual Report, 1899-1900, Appendix, 45 pp., Harrisburg, 1900.
Describes a few occurrences of white clay in Lehigh County (pp. 24-25), red brick clay plants of Bethlehem and Allentown (pp. 30-35), and a vitrified paving brick plant at Guth's Station (pp. 36-39). Mentions iron ores, cement, slate and zinc of Lehigh County.

HOPKINS, T. C. Cambro-Silurian Limonite Ores of Pennsylvania.
An excellent account of the occurrence, characteristics and origin of the limonite ores of the State with occasional mention of those of Lehigh County. Includes an annotated bibliography.

HOPKINS, T. C. The White Clays of Southeastern Penna.
Brief reference to white clay in some of the iron ore pits of Lehigh County.

Descriptions of the early iron furnaces of the region.

1901

HOPKINS, T. C. Limonite Ores of Pennsylvania.
Gives list by counties of limonite ore pits, idle and operated, of the Cambro-Ordovician areas of Pennsylvania. Lehigh County is easily first on the list.

1902

198 pp., Allentown, 1902.
An earlier edition was published in 1901.
Contains much material of geographic interest in addition to historical data.

Says the Lehigh originally flowed southward from Allentown through Leibert's (Leibert's) Gap and into the Perkiomen "the portion of the stream between Allentown